



This part of the river, being the head of the lake, bounded a beautiful woodland lake, lying embosomed among its green hills and groves, which was flushed with a pale purple light, changing ever into azure or crimson, or fading off into faint beautiful hues of pink or saffron. "Oh! it was well named the Pearl—the pearl of the world; it might as well be called the Opal," said Billy Bob, who had a taste for natural beauty.

They were but few minutes in reaching the other bank of the river, and landing at Cashmere.

Arrived at Cashmere, the party passed up the winding road leading through the groves and shrubberies of the lawn, to the foot of the marble steps leading to the rose terrace, and then, descending, passed through the arbor into the garden.

Laughingly Miss Virian took immediate possession of Miss Sutherland, and carried her off to seek Rosalie.

Mark Sutherland, who happened to be in the house, and Mark immediately introduced his friend Lauderdale. The old gentleman welcomed the strangers with the stately courtesy of men of his day in station; but he seemed to have no particular pleasure in the presence of a foreigner, restrained by the presence of a third party—pressing his hand with much warmth, and detaining it lingeringly in his grasp.

Mark Sutherland could hardly restrain his desire to think how soon all this would be changed by bitter prologue—how soon the old man's love would give place to burning anger and contempt. He was silent, however, for over half an hour of conversation, and then, recollecting his uncle's kindness under what he felt to be the false colors, and he determined, if possible, to let an honest boy, before having given a full explanation with him. And so, after the first communication, he was silent, and the silence arose and rapidly increased, feeling that important business called him to his new plantation, and expressing a hope that Mr. Lauderdale would consider his house, servant, and slave, always at his commands, Mark Sutherland had his hand solemnly upon his arm, and said—

"My dear uncle, I must have a conversation with you this morning."

"And what is it?" said the old man, smiling, if it could be called a smile—I know what you are about to ask, and I answer beforehand, just as soon as India please!" The sooner the better, he thought, for his friend's bowing to his latencies, when he recollects you have persuaded to do you the honor of attending you upon the occasion. Consult my daughter! You know her will is law in this affair."

"My dear sir, it is upon another subject that I really must consult you, at your very earliest convenience," said Mr. Sutherland, with such earnestness of manner as to enforce his words.

"What is it?" said the planter, "to-day to me, I have got to go over to the new plantation. Stoke my manager there, thinks that the cotton crop is not in a vigorous state; he feels that it is taking root, but does not know whether it will stand, and therefore less for the anxieties that make their older slaves." And, smiling, bowing, the old gentleman withdrew.

And Mark, seeing no opportunity of breaking his mind to either father or daughter for the present, and wishing—ever what about to abolish slavery on his own plantation—to give his Northern friend as far as possible every opportunity of doing so, invited him for a ride over the plantation.

**[TO BE CONTINUED.]**

**ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION IN CINCINNATI.**

**To be held on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, the 19th, 20th, and 21st of April, 1853.**

To the Friends of Universal Liberty, we send forth our earnest call to come together in Convention.

Freedom is an inestimable blessing. Slavery may be a curse, but all history bears witness to the struggles of the wise, the good, and the great in behalf of Freedom, and the cause, and the great act of the nation, will always value it at all prices. In our day it certainly ought to be no less rare than it is now, and the very opposite of Freedom, in its practical effect.

Can we then, fellow-citizens, helplessly sit by, and let the slaves of the South, in their Christian right, to consult how most effectually the abolition of Slavery may be brought about?

The time has come when the slaves have become the ruling power in this nation. This Slave Power controls the two great political parties, makes Presidents, Vice-Presidents, Senators, Representatives, and, what is worse than all, corrupts the Pro-Slavery party in this country. England has emancipated her slaves, and it became her interest to hire about emancipation in the colonies of Spain and France. France was meditating the abolition of Slavery, and the heavy debt due from Spain to English capitalists, with Lord Palmerston's hint that it might become the duty of the Government to enforce its payment, placed Cuba in jeopardy, in the opinion of our slaveholding statesmen. Mr. Polk, concurring in this opinion, and anxious always to signalize his Administration by territorial acquisitions, made a strenuous effort to obtain the island by purchase.

Humanity, and, indeed, on the other hand, can hardly be blamed for agitating with untiring energy, and to maintain an active opposition to the power of Slavery.

Proudly of the righteousness of the cause, and of the right in it, the Southern people, I invite, (as they have agreed in one thing—an honest and upright course,) to put their slaves in order, to put for rowed and increasing efforts, to end in sending forth a voice from the Master of the slaves, that they are no longer growing hateful of the People to this infinity.

The various changes in the national right, which have taken place in the Constitution; also Miss H. H. Miller, of Massachusetts; and many other distinguished speakers will be present, and are invited to attend.

**CHRISTIAN DONALDSON.**

WILLIAM HENRY BRISBANE, ELIZABETH T. COLEMAN, JOHN COOPER, ANDREW H. ERNST, MARY G. MULFORD, MARY J. PINE, JOHN JULIFFE, AMANDA E. LEWIS, ELIZABETH COPE, NATHAN M. GUILLI,

Board of Managers of the Local Anti-Slavery Circle, Cincinnati.

N. B. We respectfully request the Editors of newspapers to insert the above call.

**CIRCULATE THE DOCUMENTS.**

Although the election is over, the independent friends of Freedom have not yet been fully induced to disband their organization. The success of the Compromised candidates at the late election does not satisfy us that the Compromised measures are a final settlement of the question of Slavery, and that agitation should cease. The following admirable Speeches can be applied at the present time, and orders for them are respectively solicited.

HON. HORACE MANN'S SPEECH ON THE Institution of Slavery. Delivered in the House of Representatives, August 17, 1852. Twenty-four pages. Price, including postage, \$3.20 per hundred.

HON. N. T. SCHAFFER'S SPEECH ON THE Present Position of the Democratic Party. Delivered in the House of Representatives, December 23, 1852. Eight pages. Price 75 cents per hundred, including postage. Address A. M. GOWENGER, Printer, 165, Washington City, D. C.

NOVEMBER 8, 1852.

The above Speeches are sold by William Harriet, No. 48 Beckman street, New York.

**TERMS OF THE NATIONAL ERA.**

One copy, one year . . . . . \$2

Three copies . . . . . 5

Five copies . . . . . 8

Ten copies . . . . . 15

These terms regulate the price of ten sets for single copies, and for clubs, to old or new subscribers. Three, five, or ten old subscribers, for example, by clubbing, may have so many copies of the Era for \$5, \$8, or \$15.

**AGENTS AND CLUBS.**

A club of three subscribers, one of whom

may be an old one, at \$5, will entitle the person making it up to a copy of the Era for three months; a club of five of whom may be old ones, at \$8, to a copy for six months; a club of ten, five of whom may be old ones, at \$15, to a copy for twelve months. Clubs formed and wardied by mail, or draft. Large amounts may be remitted in draft or certificates of deposit. It will be seen that the price of the paper, including postage, is twenty dollars a year. Agents and subscribers also a subscriber, who, they obtain or renew, the benefit of their commission, so that the subscriber, by their kindred, is called filibuster.

Agents and clubs, for each renewed subscriber—except in the case of clubs.

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He makes his paper for \$1.50, or \$1.75, as the case may be.

They turn from these confounding speeches,

## WASHINGTON, D. C.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1853.

The following named gentlemen are authorized agents for the cities of Philadelphia, New York, and Boston:

William Alcorn, No. 826 Lombard street, Phila.

William Harnet, No. 48 Beckman street, N. York.

G. W. Light, No. 3 Cornhill, Boston.

Subscriptions, we are pleased to announce, continue to come in. Back numbers to the beginning of the volume, containing Mrs. Southworth's story, may still be had. They will be sent to new or renewing subscribers, unless otherwise ordered.

A friend asks us, whether, if the list be carried to \$60,000, we cannot enlarge the paper? Certainly. Should that number be reached, we should make some very decided improvements. But, whether reached or not, we shall make such improvements as our means will authorize. The Era belongs to the "Progressive School."

### ADVICE PAYMENTS OF POSTAGE.

A subscriber writes from Vernon Mills, Erie, Pa., as follows:

"Our Postmaster says that his instructions from the Post Office Department are, that 26 cent must be paid at the office where the paper is mailed, or 50 cents at the office where delivered. We have paid 52 cents per year at our office for the last 12 years."

The only question, therefore, which is yet to be considered, is, the amount of postage to be paid at the office where the paper is mailed, or 50 cents per year at our office for the last 12 years."

It is to us, however, that the second time we have been informed of such an imposition. On the foregoing, we took it to the Postmaster General, and he said it was all a mistake—that no such instructions had been issued. The First Assistant Postmaster then handed us a printed copy of the Instructions, containing the Law, the "Directions," and the table of postage. The law is too plain to be mistaken. The first section prescribes as follows:

"Each newspaper, periodical, unsealed circular, or other article of printed matter, not exceeding three thousand words, and not exceeding one dollar in value, shall be charged, and when the postage upon any newspaper or periodical is paid, it shall be paid yearly in advance at the office where the paper is mailed, or paid yearly quarterly in advance at the office where the same is mailed, and each such payment is sufficient to cover the expense of delivery in the mail to the office of delivery in each mail route."

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